

CLAIMS

1. A headlight for a motor vehicle comprising a reflector and a light source running transversely to the optical axis of the reflector and placed near the focal point of the reflector, wherein:
 - the transverse light source is placed near the internal focal point of an ellipsoidal reflector;
 - the wall of the ellipsoidal reflector has a cutout situated on one side of the plane passing through the geometric axis of the light source and parallel to the optical axis of the ellipsoidal reflector,
 - a lens with an optical axis parallel to or coincident with that of the ellipsoidal reflector is placed in front of this reflector, the focal point of the lens being close to the external focal point of the ellipsoidal reflector,
 - and a verticalized reflector is arranged on the opposite side of the cutout to the most-part of the ellipsoidal reflector, this verticalized reflector being designed to produce, from the source housed in the ellipsoidal reflector, a long-range beam which is not intercepted by the lens, the ellipsoidal reflector giving a wide beam of shorter range.
2. The headlight as claimed in claim 1, wherein the surfaces of the verticalized reflector have a focal point that lies near the light source.
3. The headlight as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the verticalized reflector has striations delimiting at least one central facet and two lateral facets that are inclined toward one another.
4. The headlight as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the beam produced by the verticalized reflector has an aperture at most equal to $\pm 20^\circ$ on each side of the optical axis.

5. The headlight as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the beam produced by the ellipsoidal reflector has an aperture of about $\pm 40^\circ$ on each side of
5 the optical axis.

6. The headlight as claimed in one of the preceding claims, in which the plane passing through the transverse axis of the light source and parallel to the
10 optical axis of the ellipsoidal reflector is horizontal, wherein the ellipsoidal reflector is situated above this horizontal plane while the verticalized reflector is situated below this plane.

15 7. A dipped-beam headlight as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the ellipsoidal reflector comprises a cover situated near the external focal point so that the outgoing beam lies essentially below a determined level, while the verticalized reflector is
20 designed to create a V-shaped cutoff corresponding to that of a dipped beam.

8. The dipped-beam headlight as claimed in claim 7, wherein the upper edge of the cover is situated below
25 the horizontal plane passing through the optical axis of the reflector, particularly about 1.5 mm below.

9. The headlight as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the optical axis of the lens is offset
30 with respect to the optical axis of the ellipsoidal reflector, toward the same side as the cutout.

10. The headlight as claimed in one of the preceding claims, wherein the lens is arranged in such a way that
35 its focal point is behind, particularly about 1.5 mm behind, the external focal point of the ellipsoidal reflector.

11. The headlight as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5,
in which the plane passing through the transverse axis
of the light source and parallel to the optical axis of
the ellipsoidal reflector is horizontal, wherein the
5 ellipsoidal reflector is situated below the horizontal
plane passing through the transverse axis of the light
source and parallel to the optical axis of the
reflector, while the verticalized reflector is situated
above this plane.

10

12. The headlight as claimed in claim 11, wherein the
light source is a discharge bulb.